Examples of Successful Superfund and Superfund Alternative Cleanups in Region 8

1. California Gulch, Leadville CO.
   a. The Mineral Belt Trail was created as part of the Superfund cleanup. The trail has access to the Leadville National Historic Landmark District and Leadville Mining District. The entire trail is ADA accessible.
   b. The Upper Arkansas River Gold Medal reach is 102 miles long. The designation was over 20 years in the making. It is an official acknowledgement of the efforts undertaken by state and federal agencies to turn an impaired river into one of the most popular fishing destinations in Colorado. Prior to the cleanup the Upper Arkansas was virtually devoid of aquatic life.

   "The upper Arkansas River fishery is the best it has been in over a century thanks to the efforts and hard work of many agencies and individuals that have recognized its great potential," said Greg Policky, CPW Aquatic Biologist. "I am very pleased that this outstanding river has received the Gold Medal designation and is now ranked among the elite trout fisheries in Colorado."

2. Central City/Clear Creek, CO
   a. This 400 square mile site encompasses the entire Clear Creek basin. EPA and the State of Colorado have implemented many remedial actions that have dramatically improved water quality and reduced exposure to contaminants for people and the environment.
   b. The Argo Water Treatment Facility treats contaminated mine waste water from the Argo Tunnel which has an engineered bulkhead to prevent catastrophic blowouts.
   c. A new water treatment facility is under construction on North Clear Creek as the final action to bring the site to construction completion and deletion from NPL.
   d. Clear Creek is a drinking water source for over a million people living in the Denver area, and, thanks to the cleanup, is a favored place for kayaking, rafting, fishing, wildlife watching and gold panning.
3. Eureka Mills, UT
   a. The Site is located in the East Tintic Mountains 80 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The city of Eureka is part of Utah's historic Tintic Mining District. Eureka was founded in 1870 upon the discovery of silver and lead, as well as gold, copper and arsenic. The area was extensively mined until 1958. Although the Tintic mining district produced 2,648,000 ounces of gold, Eureka has since suffered an economic decline as the result of the boom and bust cycles inherent in the mining industry.
   b. In the 1990's the State of Utah found high levels of lead and arsenic in community soils. Testing by the County Health Dept. identified individuals with elevated levels of lead in their blood. Since the cleanups, blood lead levels have fallen below levels of concern.
   c. The site was listed on the NPL in 2002 and the cleanup was completed in 2011–9 years from start to finish.

4. Midvale Slag, UT
   a. Between 1871 and 1958, as many as five lead and copper smelters processed ore on or near the Midvale Slag site, leaving behind heavy metals in

the soil and groundwater, various mine debris, and an estimated 2.4 million cubic yards of slag. Today, the site is home to Bingham Junction, a thriving mixed-use development supporting thousands of jobs, with a current tax base of approximately $350 million—up from approximately $4 million in 2004. The deletion of the Midvale Superfund site from the NPL is the 378th deletion of a Superfund site from the NPL nationwide.

5. Richardson Flat, Park City, UT (non-NPL, Superfund Alternative approach)
   a. The Richardson Flat Tailings site covers about 160 acres in a small valley 1½ miles northeast of Park City, Utah. The site consists of a tailings dam and impoundment that were used to capture and hold mill tailings from the Ontario Mine near Park City. Hazardous substances at the site include heavy metals such as arsenic cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc
   b. In 1989, EPA and State of Utah officials observed mine tailings at the site sinking into an on-site diversion ditch and Silver Creek. Surface water coming from a diversion ditch surrounding the site is contaminated with heavy metals. This ditch empties into wetlands below the tailings dam and flows into Silver Creek. Groundwater below the site is also contaminated with heavy metals.
   c. Working with Park City and United Park City Mines (UPCM), the repository was stabilized, wastes have been consolidated away from the floodplain, and restoration work has improved habitat for wildlife.
   d. Currently the City and UPCM are working to address additional sources of contamination in the watershed and in the community through a collaborative approach.
   e. Local governments implement “soil ordinances” to address impacts of lead contaminated soil on residential and other private properties.

6. Murray Smelter, UT (proposed, but not final NPL)
   a. The Murray Smelter Superfund site is the former location of a large lead smelter in Murray City. The smelter operated for about 77 years, from 1872 until 1949. ASARCO operated it from 1902 to 1949. The lead smelting and arsenic refining operations affected the soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment at the 142-acre site and the surrounding area.
   b. Today, construction is complete and consistent with EPA's land revitalization goals. Once an underutilized industrial property, this site has been transformed into a property with important commercial and retail uses. For example:
      i. A portion of this site now contains a Utah Transit Authority light rail station with a 300-space parking lot.
      ii. Intermountain Health Care Health Services purchased the majority of the site with plans to construct an innovative, world-class $362.5-million hospital campus. Construction began in 2003 and was completed in 2007.
      iii. Another section of the site is being redeveloped for retail use. A Costco store has been constructed and is open for business. The economic impact of revitalization is expected to boost property values throughout the community and lead to a wave of new, complementary office and commercial development.